

THE TIMES-DISPATCH

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HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.

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composing-room; 4042, business office; 4043,
for mailing and press rooms.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1907.

How many a man has dated a new
year in his life from reading a book—
Thoreau.

Give Us Relief.

The dust question is one that agi-
tates itself and forces itself into the
very eyes and ears of the public. It is
always under—and in—our very nose.
Nor was the question ever more promi-
nent in the public eye than it was
on April 4, 1907. The dust yesterday
was simply stifling, and many citizens
were on the point of open rebellion.

No town which makes any preten-
sion to decency was more uncomfortable
yesterday than Richmond, and every-
body was asking, Why should we
have to endure this persecution?

Why, indeed? A novice would sup-
pose that Richmond was situated in a
desert, or that a water famine was
prevailing.

But Richmond is not in a desert, and
there is an abundant supply of water in
every street. Turn the water on and
the dust nuisance is abated immediately.

Is it not past comprehension that a
community will suffer such an inflac-
tion day after day, when relief is so
simple and convenient?

Dust in the country is bad enough,
but in the city it is far worse, for city
dust is the pulverized filth of the
streets. It is horrible and nauseating
to contemplate. Look upon the dried
accumulations of the streets. They are
so filthy that we cannot call them
by their proper name in polite society.

Yet it is these accumulations which
make the dust of the city, and it is
that sort of dust which flies into your
face, gets into your eyes, your nostrils,
your mouth; which flies into the
street cars, into the factories where
many women are at work; into the
stores where some women labor and
others shop; into the dwelling houses
where we take our meals and sleep.

The topic is so disgusting that it
revolts at the discussion of it. But it
forces itself upon us. Relief must come
and come speedily. If not, the people
should assemble and demand it.

Springing by private subscription will
not do. It has been found to be im-
practicable. But whether that were so
or not, it is the city's duty and the
city's business to clean and sprinkle
the streets. The filth is bad enough
when it lies on the pavements; when
it flies through the air it becomes an
insufferable nuisance and a menace.
Give us relief now. Give it
NOW!

Lawmakers as Attorneys.

It is stated in the local columns that
at a recent meeting of the Council,
Mr. G. K. Pollock introduced a joint
resolution providing that the City At-
torney be authorized and instructed
to nolle prosequi and dismiss cases
now pending in court against certain
saloon-keepers who are charged with
violation of the Unlawful Ordinance.
This in itself might be unimportant,
but the matter assumes a different
phase when it is understood that Mr.
Pollock is counsel for the parties in
interest, or some of them, and that
the adoption of the resolution would
be equivalent to an acquittal for his
clients.

The Times-Dispatch has no disposi-
tion to deal harshly with Mr. Pollock.
It is due to him to say that he did
nothing in a corner, that he made no
concealments, but informed the Council
in perfect frankness that the men in
whose behalf the joint resolution was
introduced were his clients. It is due
also to say that, so far as we know,
his action was not unlawful, but it
was manifestly improper, and no such
acts on the part of Councilmen should
be tolerated.

Section 1782, Revised Statutes United
States, provides that "No Senator,
Representative or Delegate, after his
election and during his continuance
in office, and no head of a department,
or other officer or clerk in the employ
of the government, shall receive or
agree to receive any compensation
whatever, directly or indirectly, for
any services rendered, or to be ren-
dered, to any person, either by him-
self or another, in relation to any
proceeding, contract, claim, contro-
versy, charge, accusation, arrest, or
other matter or thing in which the
United States is a party, or directly
or indirectly interested, before any
department, court-martial, bureau
officer, or any civil, military or naval
commission whatever. Every person
offending against this section shall
be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor,

and shall be imprisoned not more than
two years and fined not more than
\$10,000, and shall, moreover, by con-
viction thereof, be rendered forever
thereafter incapable of holding any
office of honor, trust or profit under
the government of the United States."

The purpose of the statute is to pre-
vent any member of Congress from
trading on his official influence, and it
was under this statute that Senator
Burton, of Kansas, was convicted and
sentenced to a term in jail. The spe-
cific charge against Burton was that
in consideration of a fee of \$500 he
appeared as attorney for the Rio
Grande Company, of St. Louis, before
the Post-Office Department, which was
about to issue a fraud order against
the company, barring its advertising
matter from the mails.

Now, if this be improper conduct
for a member of Congress, and con-
trary to public policy, how much more
so for a member of a City Council or
a State Legislature to offer an ordi-
nance or a bill, as the case may be,
for the peculiar benefit of persons in
whose behalf he is appearing in a
court of justice at their paid attorney.

We repeat that we have no disposi-
tion to be harsh with Mr. Pollock, nor
to make an example of him, for he has
done no intentional wrong. But we
employ the incident by way of direct-
ing public attention to the danger of
such conduct on the part of Council-
men and legislators, to the abuse
to which it is liable to lead, and to
the urgent need of a law to prohibit
it.

"A Plague on Both Your Houses."

It is hard for us to understand why
Democratic newspapers join in the
Harriman attack on the President. Cer-
tainly Harriman cannot command the
sympathy of any Democrat on the plea
of being a political brother. He has
been one of the hidden powers and
wire pullers of the Republican party
these many years. He allows his
bitter accusations against Mr. Roose-
velt to leak out three years after the
commission of the alleged wrong.

After Mr. Roosevelt has refused to obey
the orders of the great railroad cor-
porations, has shown the nerve to
defy them and force them to obey the
laws and to give the public proper
service and safety.—The News Leader.

So far as this may apply to "The
Times-Dispatch," we reply that this
paper has no disposition to give aid or
comfort to Mr. Harriman, a man whom
it recently characterized as a civic
traitor. But it would have its readers
clearly understand and it would im-
press them with the fact that in 1904,
when Mr. Roosevelt was assuming a
high and righteous air and denouncing
Judge Parker for intimating that he
was dicker with the trusts, he was
hobnobbing with this same Mr. Harri-
man, this stock-juggler, who was
"one of the hidden powers and wire
pullers of the Republican party,"

writing confidential letters to him
calling him "my dear Mr. Harriman,"
inviting him to come to the White
House and review his message, and
begging him to raise money for the
campaign in New York.

But when Harriman lets the secret
out, the President makes the reply that
he habitually makes to those who
tell unpleasant tales on him.

The Times-Dispatch has no sym-
pathy with Mr. Harriman. He is quite
as black as the News Leader has
painted him; but he was one of Roose-
velt's "hidden powers and wire pull-
ers" in 1904, and was a devilish good
fellow, in the President's estimation,
until the two had a falling out.

Mr. Roosevelt has made a good
President, and his accomplishments
are many and great. He has done well
to make the lawless corporations obey
the laws. In that good work the peo-
ple have been with him and will con-
tinue to be with him, in spite of the
Harriman revelations. But the fact re-
mains that he is a politician as well
as a statesman, and facts will out and
assert themselves sooner or later.

Nor can they be suppressed by any
quantity of bluster.
In conducting his campaign in 1904,
Mr. Roosevelt found Mr. Harriman to
be useful, and he made good use of his
"political instinct" and his fat pocket-
book. They are now sworn enemies
and it is said that hereafter the Presi-
dent is to treat Harriman as a heathen
man and a heathen; but they were polit-
ical allies and chums in 1904. That's
the record which this newspaper
would impress and preserve for future
reference.

Death for Kidnappers.

The New York Herald says that such
punishment should be meted out to the
kidnapper on his conviction that were
he to live to the age of Methuselah he
would not be free to make a second at-
tempt at it. Kidnapping children
should be dealt with in a manner so
severe as to terrorize all criminals of
this class.

The Virginia Legislature of 1902-
1903-1904 took the same view and
enacted a law which provides that if
any person kidnap another person with
the intent to extort money or pecuni-
ary benefit, he shall be punished with
death, or, in the discretion of the jury,
be confined in the penitentiary not less
than eight nor more than eighteen
years.

There is no crime more cruel, and
few more infamous, than to steal a
child and hold it for a ransom. It is
a crime against the child, a crime
against the parent, and a crime against
society. It is the meanest and most
brutal expression of avarice, and the
man who commits such a crime should
pay the penalty with his life.

Davis and Stuart Arrive.

The Davis and Stuart states have
arrived, and will soon be conveyed from
the station to Lee District.
It has been suggested, and we heart-
ily approve, that the honored figures
be carried through the city in tri-
umphal procession, and that the chil-
dren be given the honor of drawing
the vehicles by which they are con-
veyed.

This was done when the Lee statue
was brought here. It is an honor-
able custom, and should be con-
tinued.

and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monu-
ment were brought here. It is an
honorable custom, and should be con-
tinued.

As the time approaches for the open-
ing of the Jamestown Exposition,
April 24th, the event begins to be in
evidence by advance bulletins regard-
ing the backwardness of preparations
and the utter impossibility of opening
the exposition at the appointed time.
"There ever thus," said one in
inquire if there will ever be an
end to costly historic celebrations in
the way of expositions to which Con-
gress will be asked to make large
appropriations of public money. Stric-
tly speaking, all such appropriations
are misappropriations, as much so as
municipal appropriations of public
money for gambling clubs or colosseum.
—Indianapolis News.

Probably so, but such appropriations
have become a settled policy of our
government, and if Congress had made
a prompt response to the request of
the Jamestown Exposition Company,
the exposition would have been ready
long before the opening day. The
delay is due to the unpardonable tar-
diness of Congress. But the exposition
will be opened on time.

The Springfield Republican prints a
poem beginning: "O Mr. Winter! won't
you quit 'em' foolin'!" We call this to
the attention of Mr. Frank L. Stanton,
the "Down in Georgia" sunshine-maker,
and the confident expectation that he will
at once begin suit for infringement of copy-
right.

Speaking of the Perry Belmonts, the
Washington Herald says: "Their functions
have been of such mere robotic com-
puter and have passed off with an ease
which has pleased," and so forth. A per-
fect sentence but for the unfortunate
omission of comma it fault and au revoir.

According to Ex-chancellor Matthews,
the movement for phonetics has now
been joined by no less than 100,000 per-
sons. Which leaves only, in very round
numbers, 89,900,007 dead set against it.
Close up the ranks.

Brauer Matthews has been gently but
firmly removed from the leadership of
Stuffed spelling. If there was ever a
serpent's tooth sharper than that, we
should be greatly interested to have a
peek at it.

No, ladies, the "shorter and more up-
right" the President had in mind was not
preparation. Neither was it irradiable.
But further than this we absolutely de-
cline to go.

It is understood that Judge Parker will
formally notify Mr. Harriman of his
election to the Mischiefers' Club, while
Bellamy Storer will make the address
of welcome.

"What shall we do with Pennypacker?"
asks the Philadelphia Record. It is none
of our funeral, of course, but why not
make him life minister to the Philippines?

William Dunlap, the hat millionaire,
married a millionaire girl. As Mrs. Dun-
lap, she will doubtless continue to polish
up.

During this spell of variable weather,
we again caution the proletariat against
overindulgence in strawberry shortcake.

It is now high time that the Annapolis
Society was calling a meeting to draw up
the constitution and by-laws.

It is becoming absurdly evident that
Mr. Roosevelt knows more liars than any
other living man.

The United States of the Teddy Liars
becomes a distinct possibility for the
next generation.

Harriman's grip as to where he stands
seems to be, like Harriman, on the pub-
lic.

"Where do I stand?" queries Mr. Harri-
man. At present on the defensive, Ed-
ward.

Somebody ought to have been cau-
tioned to burn that letter.

Unwritten correspondence is not such
a bad idea either.

COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.
The Macheu Proposal.
We do not see how this kind of a law,
which is really a law to make the
proofs in justification matter of record in
the court, could encourage homicide any
more than it is as much as the proof
system, which does not really rest on law
at all, but is in absolute defiance of it, al-
though it is under all of its forms—
Danville Register.

The Same.
Such a law would practically license
the killing of men guilty of this crime by
husband, father or brother, could at the
same time, a solemn warning, and the
miserable creatures harboring such a thought
as the commission of such a crime, that he
who thus invades the sanctity of the home
"takes his life in his own hands."—Roanoke
World.

A Preachment.
An ancient painter said that he did his
work "in the sweat and blood of his
time. There is a sense in which this is true
of the work of every man. We do not al-
ways expect to see the result of our labors
at once. The farmer plows and plants his
fields with the expectation of a future har-
vest; he trains his vine and orchard, im-
proves his lands, and though he may not
live to see the result or reap the benefit,
he knows his children or those who come
after him will reap the benefit.—Charlotte
Gazette.

A Shattered Ideal.
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pathy with Mr. Harriman. He is quite
as black as the News Leader has
painted him; but he was one of Roose-
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Mr. C. R. Johnson, of Norfolk, is
registered at the Jefferson.

John Thomas N. Williams, of Clarke-
ville, Va., was in the city yesterday
defending a Mecklenburg county man
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the United States postal laws. She was
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The former State Senator and chair-
man of the Democratic Executive Com-
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his way. He thought Captain S. P.
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Mr. B. G. Skerason, a prominent at-
torney of Grand Folks, N. D., is visit-
ing in brother-in-law, Mr. Lawrence
Giesman, in Barton Heights. Mr.
Skerason is more than delighted with
the salubrious climate of the city, and
has struck this State and is convinced
that "The roses nowhere bloom so white
as down in Old Virginia."

Some of the Virginians who are reg-
istered at Murphy's are: G. A. Harris,
Suffolk; H. Jefferson, Covington; P.
H. Werner, Staunton; S. W. Goodwin,
A. L. Dudley, Newport News; C. W.
Parshall, Roanoke; G. O. Davis, Lynch-
burg; F. B. Tyler, Staunton.

Virginians at the Richmond are: H.
C. Smith, Norfolk; W. R. Davis, Nor-
folk; J. T. Jones and wife, Cape
Charles; D. L. Lee, Norfolk.

H. R. Adams, Kent's Store, and J.
McCarthy, of Base City, are among
the Virginians at the Lexington.

Rhymes for To-Day.

A Common Story.

BECAUSE he yearned to get the
air,
He walked the street for half a
square,
And got it from the south,
And sat with it in his shirt,
Which blew within his coat and shirt,
And eke into his mouth.

At eventide, to take the cool,
He sat within his vestibule,
And deemed himself secure;
But ah, the zephyr carried rocks
And sticks and trash from many
blocks,
And pelted them in his door.

Within his room, an inch or 2
He raised the pane, and in there blew
An unwelcome storm on wings.
A stick, a stone, a morning paper,
Much earth, some bits of ancient shins,
And many other things.

He cried: "O dirt—O dirt and dust,
I will be free of you or bust!"
"But if, Oohn never squealed,
And now he's living—need you ask?
Within a snug and glazed flask,
Hermetically sealed." H. S. H.

MERRYLY JOKING.

A Full House.
Hicks: "I dropped around to see the Fitz
Klons with their flat in high, but I couldn't
get in."
Ficks: "Not at home, eh?"
Hicks: "Yes, they have all at home; that
was the trouble."—Catholic Standard and
Times.

No More of That.
Bacon: "They say the business of the
condemners of Venice is being invaded by
Hows, you like to be paddled by a
woman?"
Egbert: "Excuse me, I was paddled by
my mother when I was a boy. That's all I
want."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Thing to Do.
"Ah!" sighed the ambitious young poet,
"I long to do some great service for Ameri-
can literature and thus—"
"You are a poet," said a cutting, "Why
not stop writing?"—Philadelphia Press.

The Victim.
Green: "I was the victim of a lynching
party in Arizona once."
Brown: "You don't say?"
Green: "No, I married the widow of a
man who was strung up for horse stealing."
—Chicago News.

Too Good to Be True.
A Western bootmaker, anxious to fill an
order for a liberal patron, telegraphed to
Chicago for a copy of "Seekers After God,"
and sent him a copy of the same, with this
reply: "No seekers after God in
Chicago or New York. Try Philadelphia."
—Canadian Courier.

Nightly Demonstrations.
Gunner: "I was an extraordinary-looking
clubhouse over there."
Gunner: "Yes, that is the 'Isaac Walton'
club."
Gunner: "But why is it such a long
building?"
Gunner: "Well, you see the truthful mon-
ster, plenty of room to illustrate the
length of the big fish that got away!"
—Chicago News.

**People Seen
in Public Places**

Mr. D. Lowenberg, of Norfolk, vice-
president and general manager of the
Jefferson Realty Corporation, which owns
the Jefferson Hotel, is in the city, spend-
ing the day in the city, having de-
termined to remodel the hotel.

"I think we shall be ready to open the
city hall to the public about the first
of May," said Mr. Lowenberg when seen
last night. "We are having the lobby
and dining-room completed now. It
will be ready to open about the first of
May, and we shall have the marble trim-
mings. We finally had to send a man
out West to trace the shipment. His
goods of the cars and followed them
personally into Richmond. All the mat-
terial is here now, and we are rushing
the work as fast as possible."

You may have continued, "that
many people from all over the country
have been completing up upon our lobby,
and they are ready to open the city hall
to the public. It is the finest of its kind
in the country."

"The hotel is already doing a thriving
business, and has about all the guests it
can take care of all the time."
"How about Norfolk?" Mr. Lowenberg
was asked.

"Norfolk is enjoying the greatest ses-
son of business prosperity in her history,"
he replied.

You may go a block in the
business section that you won't see a new
skyscraper going up, and everybody
seems to be going to and from Norfolk
is something wonderful, to say nothing of
the enormous shipping which is going
on in the city. It is the finest of its kind
in the country."

Miss Madge York, of Roanoke, is
stopping at the Richmond.

The hotels of Richmond are doing a
big business this week, and each night
nearly all of them are crowded.

Their registers contained pages of letters
from the South, and the crowds
were moving about the lobbies during
the early part of the evening.

No heavy travel than the good
business conditions which seem to be
prevailing all over the country. There
is a great movement of people from
Virginia and North Carolina
into Richmond, and many of them are
merchants, who are laying in
their supplies.

Another thing which accounts for the
pressure on the hotels is the fact that
the scarcity of horses and mules in
the rural sections. Farmers
are looking for teams and the horse
men are "up and up." Good farm
horses and mules are high and in
great demand, and many of them are
being taken to the city and sold at
great prices. The market is so tight
that a few new and then when
they can be secured at satisfactory
prices.

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PROFESSOR COULE MUST NOT LEAVE

Farmers' Institute and Others
Protest Against Acceptance
of His Resignation.

STATE CANNOT SPARE HIM

Good Work He Has Done for
Agricultural College and
Experiment Station.

The farmers of Virginia are greatly
stirred up over the prospect that Pro-
fessor A. M. Soule, director of the Vir-
ginia experiment station and dean of the
agricultural department of the
Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg,
will leave these institutions to make
his home in Georgia.

The Polytechnic College, of Georgia,
recently made Professor Soule a most
flattering offer to assume charge there,
naming a salary considerably in ex-
cess of that which he is receiving in
Virginia. With a view to accepting the
offer the professor tendered his resig-
nation to the board of directors of the
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, over a
month ago. His resignation is now be-
fore the board, and is to be acted upon
at the next regular meeting to be held
in June.

It is said by those who are in a po-

sition to know, that it is not the en-
larged salary which has decided Pro-
fessor Soule to leave Virginia, but rather
a lack of harmony between him and
the board of directors of the Virginia
Institution.

Farmers Will Protest.
The officers and a majority of the
members of the State Farmers' Insti-
tute, a powerful organization in Vir-
ginia, are of opinion that the differ-
ences between the professor and the
board of the Agricultural College can be
settled, and harmony made
between the professor and the board
of the Agricultural College can be
made. It is the right man in the right
place; that in the present condition of
Virginia's agricultural affairs, the pro-
fessor is the best man for the place at
Blacksburg, and that it will certainly be
a detriment to the best interest of the
agricultural community of the State for
him to leave at this time.

A petition for his retention was pre-
sented to the board of directors of the
college at their forthcoming meeting
urging them to keep Professor Soule
at Blacksburg. This petition is already
signed by the president and thirty-
seven county vice-presidents of the
State Farmers' Institute, and before
the day of meeting will be signed by
several thousand of the members and
all of the officers.

Strong Petition.
The petition, which is really a pro-
test against the acceptance of his re-
signation, reads as follows:
To the Board of Directors of the Vir-
ginia Polytechnic Institute:
We, the undersigned president and
vice-presidents of the State Farmers' In-
stitute, view with deep concern the
question of Prof. Soule severing his con-
nection with the work at the Experiment
Station, and we respectfully ask that
serious consideration be given this im-
portant subject.

It is a fact that Prof. Soule is pre-
sented to the board of directors of the
college as a man who is well qual-
ified for the work he now
has in hand, and that his leaving the
station at this time would be an ir-
reparable loss to the great agricultural
interests of the State. Changes in man-
agement during the process of exper-
imental work, which requires years to
perfect, would under any circumstances
be disastrous to the progress of the
work. Prof. Soule has secured such a hold
on the great body of the farmers of the
State, and has made such an auspicious
beginning, we hope that it will be the
pleasure of the board to keep him as
long as possible. We respectfully ask
that you will keep him in charge of
the work for the remaining time of
his present contract.</